



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1858.

The Colonization Society.

We learn that the late annual meeting of the American Colonization Society in Washington, was equal in interest to any that have preceded it. It was not, indeed, illustrated, as other anniversaries have been, by the eloquence of Clay, Webster, or Everett, but it had the charm of being addressed by men, who have actually been on the soil of Africa, and have labored in that land for the good of the natives. The speeches of Messrs. Bowen and Sayes, attracted great attention: hardy men, ready to go to the ends of the earth for the good of their fellow creatures; and they gave some chapters of their observation and experience in that land, which has been the hunting ground of most civilized nations. The importance of colonial possession was set forth by a great variety of facts. On the one hand, wherever the Liberator, or other colonists have planted themselves, illegal trade has disappeared, and a lawful traffic succeeds. On the other hand, in Central Africa, in the vicinity of the Niger, Mr. Bowen visited eighteen towns, that were in utter ruin, as the effect of the slave trade. One of these had contained 30,000 inhabitants. 600 miles of the Liberian coast is free from the trade. Gold fields will be opened of surpassing value. But the iron will be more valuable, as a means of awakening genuine industry in a self-indulgent race. Mr. Sayes exhibited a specimen of pure iron, and of native cotton from Liberia. The negroes have a fondness to work it; it needs no smelting. Now we all know that iron is the great "civilizer" of nations. Mr. Sayes indignantly denied the truth of the rumors circulated last summer about "famine" in Liberia. The wars had indeed taken off laborers from the fields, thus diminishing the crops; but where might not this happen? Pestilence and famine are the natural concomitants of war. But the soil is there in all its fertility, yielding abundantly, to the slightest cultivation, the nutrient of life in various forms; and the deer bound in troops through the forests; so that they had a surplus of venison. Only two men died in the region of Careyburg, and they were the victims of overeating! That did not look like starvation. The region is a fine, salubrious one, very attractive to emigrants. Houses are building, and an altar erected to God, not the "unknown," but the honored and the worshipped.

We understand the Society appointed a committee to wait on Gen. Mercer, now in Washington, but unable to attend the meeting, to pay their respects, and to express the gratitude of the friends of the cause for his early and constant services. [See article in another column.] This gentleman, in conjunction with James Monroe, the patriot president, did much for the cause in its infancy, not only as men, but as members of the government. But of late years, the policy of the government has lent but little encouragement to the efforts of the Society. Though a true Virginian, and among the most cautious and discreet of statesmen, Mr. Monroe did not withhold the fostering care of the national government, as far as it was constitutional and proper, from this great enterprise. Neither Madison nor Marshall were indifferent to its success. How Clay patronized it—the man of broad views, benevolent purposes, and patriotic impulses,—the world knows. They sleep in death, but "still live" in their works.

The "Kansas Documents" furnished on a call of the Senate, asking for all correspondence and other papers which may have passed between the Executive and the late Governor of Kansas Territory, and "between the Executive and any Governor or other officer of the Government in Kansas, with any orders or instructions which may have been issued, together with other information relative to affairs in that Territory," will afford new food for politicians. According to the National Intelligencer, Gov. Walker seems, in the letters which form his portion of the correspondence, to have made it a material part of his duty so to adjust his policy as to effect certain combinations in Kansas which should have for their effect to separate "the Free State Democrats" from all alliance with the "pro-slavery men," to the end that Kansas, through their influence in conjunction with the "pro-slavery men," might be admitted into the Union as a "conservative, constitutional, Democratic, and ultimately Free State," rather than that the "opposite alternative"—her admission as a "Republican and Abolition State"—should be made inevitable. He remarks, as a result of the people of Kansas, that the only real question before them turned on these alternatives, and that the course pursued by him was "the only one which would prevent the latter most calamitous result"—a result which, in his opinion, would soon seal the fate of the Republic. Believing that "the only practical way to maintain the peace of the Territory, and to inaugurate a party that would support the Constitution and the Union, was to unite the Free-State Democrats with the pro-slavery party of Kansas," he adds that he had made it the great object of his mission to adopt a policy which would have for its legitimate result to cement the union between these two political elements in Kansas! And hence the regrets he expresses at the untoward developments of opinion in the South and elsewhere which tended to frustrate his plan of pacification.

The "Republican" members of the House held a caucus on Friday evening, to make preparations for the struggle which will shortly ensue upon the question of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Le-compton constitution. They expect to defeat the measure. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, is to lead the opposition in this important parliamentary pitched battle.

The estimates to supply deficiencies in the appropriations of the present fiscal year for the army, and which will be included in the General Deficiency Bill, to be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, amount to \$5,700,000. The estimates for the Post Office deficiencies amount to \$1,460,173.—Other deficiencies sum up the total amount to about \$9,000,000. The estimates for the army provide not only for the service of the present fiscal year, but also for service in the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1859.—Subsistence and means of transportation, reinforcements, &c., for the army for Utah, must be provided for early operations in that Territory next spring. The deficiency in the Post Office service shows that that branch of the Government is anything but self-supporting.

General Scott, it is stated in a Washington Letter, will start for California by the next steamer, with full powers from government to organize in that State an army for the invasion of Utah, if the latest advices from Salt Lake City which he shall receive in California are such as to warrant the prosecution of hostilities. In that case he will immediately call upon the Governor of California for volunteers. He expects to reach Salt Lake in June, simultaneously with Colonel Johnston. It is a part of his plan of operations to conduct the army up the Colorado river, which is believed to be navigable for three hundred miles above its junction with the Gila, and in the exact direction of Utah.

The large five-story building owned by William Thrall, in Hartford, Connecticut, and occupied by several manufacturers, was totally destroyed by fire on the 21st. Loss about \$100,000. The sufferers are Willis Thrall, T. Kuhn, Willis and Wylie, printers, S. Andrus & Son, W. W. House, stereotypers, A. R. Johnson, Charles Parker, L. Stebbins & Co., Geo. Metcalf. The building, with all its contents, was a total loss.—Large numbers are thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire. It was the largest that has occurred in Hartford for 20 years.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, a bill was introduced by Hon. R. E. Fenton, of New York, "for the final settlement of the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army and the widows and children of those who died in the service." The bill allows the half-pay for life promised by Congress to the officers of the Continental army after deducting their commutation certificates and pensions under the act of 1828. It also grants 160 acres of land to the surviving children of Revolutionary soldiers.

A Naval Court of Inquiry has been ordered to meet at Washington to-day, composed of Captains Henry A. Adams, Andrew Harwood and Edward G. Tilton, as members, and J. M. Carlisle as Judge Advocate, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of Commander Edward L. Boutwell whilst in command of the John Adams, on the Pacific station, during the years 1855 & 6 and also as to his return from his command without being regularly relieved.

On Saturday last, a fire broke out in the cabinet shop of August Jensen, No. 197 Christie street, New York. Owing to the quantity of shavings and seasoned lumber stored in the premises, the fire got under such rapid headway before any fire companies reached the ground, that four buildings were burned, causing a total loss of \$26,000. The fire caught in the basement of Mr. Jensen's shop, and destroyed his entire stock, valued at \$10,000.

The Secretary of the Navy is said to be giving orders to put the naval officers restored by the courts of inquiry and confirmed by the Senate, on duty. They will each in their turn, not exceeding Lieut. Maury whose services are so valuable in the observatory, be obliged to go to sea. This will give more leave time, of course, to those now on active service.

On Tuesday last, in the House of Delegates, on motion of Mr. James Barbour, of Culpeper, a bill authorizing a loan to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, for the purpose of prosecuting the extension to Lynchburg, was made the order of the day for Monday, the 1st of February, and daily thereafter until disposed of.

The Plymouth was visited on Saturday at the Washington navy yard by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen, who were received by her commander, Lieut. Dahlgren. They were shown the different portions of the armament, and the "great gun" was repeatedly fired with signal effect.

It is rumored that Commodore Joseph Smith, of the head of the bureau of navy-yards and docks, has been ordered to the command of the U. S. steamer Colorado, now fitting out at the Gosport (Va.) navy-yard, as the flag-ship of the home squadron, in place of Commodore Paulding, of the U. S. steamer Wabash.

The Boston Traveller states that in some places upon the ice ponds at Woburn, Mass., the ice is now nine inches thick. At Fresh Pond, however, it is only about four inches. Should the present cold weather continue for a day or two the ice cutting will commence at the former place.

It is confidently stated in the diplomatic circles that a war between Mexico and Spain is inevitable. The latest advices from Mr. Dodge, our Minister to Spain, state that it is the generally received opinion at Madrid that Spain will shortly make a demonstration on Mexico.

It will be remembered that Judge Goodloe, of the Fayette Circuit Court, of Kentucky, decided in the case of Morgan vs. Dudley, that naturalization by the State courts was not valid. The case was carried up and the Court of Appeals has reversed the decision.

Mrs. Cassin, to whom on Friday evening, in Georgetown, the dreadful accident happened of having her dress catch fire from a stove, and who was injured and suffered so much in consequence, died on Sunday morning, at about a quarter to 3 o'clock. She continued in much agony up to the time of her death.

The FOREIGN NEWS will be read with interest. Gen. Havelock, the brave British soldier, in India is dead—and other European celebrities have also passed from the stage.—The Leviathan is moving slowly to her "destined element." Financial affairs have a favorable aspect. The rebellion in India dies hard—but die it must.

It is said that the "strange fever," now prevailing in Havana, is the "African fever," even more fatal than the Yellow Fever, and which, it is thought, was the epidemic that caused such a frightful loss of life in Norfolk, a few years ago.

The New Orleans papers contain full accounts of the damage done by the late hurricane, in that city—already noticed by us.—There were three lives lost—a large amount of property was destroyed or injured. The shipping suffered severely.

Mr. Paxton, chairman of the House Committee on the Oyster Fund, is now in Norfolk, collecting information in regard to the expediency of levying a tax on oysters, both for their protection and as a source of revenue.

A petition to Congress, was presented in the House of Representatives on Friday last, by Hon. Mr. Stewart, in reference to the establishment of steamship communication between Baltimore and the West India Islands.

Letters from Philadelphia intimate that the banks of that city will resume on the 1st February, and we have reason to expect that the banks of Baltimore will simultaneously come into the measure.

The rigor with which Mayor Tiemann, in New York, is pursuing the lottery vendors has brought to light the fact that there are over three hundred brooks of this description in the fifth and eight wards of the city alone.

Nine prisoners who broke from the jail in Greenfield, Massachusetts, on Wednesday night last, have all been captured and lodged in jail.

The Richmond Enquirer enumerates Senator Douglas, as among the Democrats of the North, who are "reliable friends of the South."

The Hudson river is almost entirely clear of ice from New York to Cuxackie. From the latter place to Albany the ice is in many places thick and heavy, but full of air-holes.

Congress has commenced the eighth week of the session, with a fair amount of work carved out for several months to come.

A drunken man, in Baltimore, on Saturday night last, attempted to murder his wife and daughter. He was arrested.

Dr. J. J. Simkins, has been appointed Collector of Norfolk, vice Samuel T. Sawyer, esq.

We understand that the officers of the U. S. Revenue Marine have petitioned Congress for an increase of pay.

Respect to Hon. C. F. Mercer.

We learn that at the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, the venerable chairman, rose and spoke briefly but emphatically of the great services rendered to the American Colonization Society by the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia, as well as of the arduous, protracted, and able endeavors to unite all nations in a denunciation of the African slave trade as piracy by universal common law. He suggested that the Board of Directors, or a committee of the board should wait upon Gen. Mercer, at present in Washington, and express the profound respect entertained for him by all its members. A committee, of which Mr. Whittlesey was named as chairman, waited upon the venerable statesman and philanthropist on Friday evening, and when assured by Mr. Whittlesey of the respect and affection cherished towards him by all the members of the Board of Directors and friends of the Society, Mr. Mercer expressed with emotion his thanks for the honor that was done him, his view of the immense evil which must be brought upon Africa by any revival of the slave trade under any guise, his attachment to the Society, and regret that he had not been able to render it more valuable services. To the last expression Mr. Whittlesey promptly replied, "You must allow the Society to hold its own opinion of these services."—*Nat. Int.*

Rev. Dr. Livingstone.

This eminent explorer has withdrawn from the service of the London Missionary Society, and returns shortly to Africa, in the employ and under the patronage of the British Government. Five thousand pounds were lately voted by Parliament to Dr. Livingstone, to enable him to prosecute the exploration of the river Zambesi, and the Southern portion of the African Continent. This is a liberal appropriation, handsomely done, and done promptly. A like amount has for years been solicited from the Congress of the United States, but not yet granted, for a reconnaissance of that portion of Western Africa lying east of Liberia. This region will compare favorably with that proposed to be visited by Dr. Livingstone, in its capabilities for trade—to obtain which is the object of the British nation.

Bank of Rockingham.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Rockingham, on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the present year: A. B. Irick, P. Henneberger, Wm. G. Stevens, Wm. A. Conrad, R. W. Tourmond, J. H. Hopkins, E. T. H. Warren, Henry Ott, and Gerard M. Ehinger. The former officers were re-elected, and their salaries fixed at what they were last year.

The report of the condition of the Bank, read before the election of Directors, showed the institution to be in a safe, sound and prosperous condition, and fully entitled to the public confidence.—*Rockingham Reg.*

Firemen's Riot in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21, P. M.—A disgraceful fight occurred to-night between the members of the Mechanics' and Hope Fire Companies. The members of the Hope ran, deserting their machine, which the Mechanics' hauled home. A man named House was shot, and it is feared mortally wounded. A number of others were severely injured with slugs, shot, spears, &c.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 21.—The steamer Europa arrived here this forenoon, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 9th inst. The Europa arrived on the 24, and the Anglo Saxon on the 7th.

The Europa brings no tidings of the Ariel, the safety of which is now involved in serious doubt, from the fact that she was never regarded as a thorough sea-going vessel. She was built for the California trade, and scarcely capable of contending with the disastrous gales reported by the recent arrivals.

The general intelligence from Europe is the most important we have had for several months, embracing India news, important financial and commercial intelligence, and the decrease of a number of prominent personages.

The European Times says the Indian news startled the whole country. Annexed is the official dispatch:

"MALTA, Jan. 6.—The steamer Caradoc has arrived with important intelligence from India. Gen. Havelock died on the 25th of November, of dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety. On the 27th November, an affair took place near Cawnpore, between Gen. Windham's division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops were treated, with the total loss of the tents of the sixteenth, the eighty-second, and eighty-eighth regiments, three thousand in number, were entirely broken by the enemy. The sixteenth regiment is reported as being cut off."

A message received by the Governor-General from Sir Colin Campbell, on the 7th of December, contains an account of a subsequent action, fought by him, with the Gwalior contingent, near Cawnpore, in which the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of sixteen guns, twenty-six carriages of different stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole baggage of their force. The British loss was insignificant. The British loss was killed, Lieut. Salmon. All the women, children, sick, &c., from Lucknow, had arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary contains a deeply interesting detailed account of the defence of Lucknow, being the official report of Brigadier English. The privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful.

The London Gazette, in reviewing the above news says:—"The Gwalior contingent is known to have been the most formidable body of troops in arms against the British government in India. It was a disciplined, effective force of 8,000 men, complete in organization and details. The blow which has been struck by Sir Colin Campbell, has probably scattered this formidable force, on which the insurgents of Central India chiefly relied. The Commander-in-chief will now be enabled to operate against the Oude insurgents, of whom he will doubtless give as good an account as he has of the Gwalior mutineers."

The papers contain extended obituary notices of Gen. Havelock, Radezky, Reschid Pacha, and Madame Rachel. The latter died at her estate at Cannes, aged thirty-eight. Shortly before her decease, she divided her fortune equally between her children and parents. Her funeral took place at Paris on Saturday.

Field Marshal Radezky, the Wellington of Austria, died at Milan on the 5th, of paralysis of the lungs, aged ninety. Reschid Pacha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, died of apoplexy on the 6th inst. The Times says that in his death, Turkey has lost an able administrator—one who was capable of retrieving her finances, extending her commerce, and whose high position made it easy for the cabinet to deal with the rival pretensions of European powers.

All hopes of the recovery of the King of Prussia had disappeared. He has lost his intellect, and rumor says he will abdicate in favor of Prince Frederick, as the latter is believed to be the heir of the throne. The Emperor of Austria, in the event of his abdication, would be crowned King of Prussia.

It is rumored that an Indian loan of six to eight millions will be proposed immediately on the assembling of Parliament. The total bullion in the Bank of England is £12,113,000, and a reduction of the rate of interest to five per cent. is shortly anticipated. The London Times of the 9th says that choice paper is negotiated at 4 1/2 per cent, and loans on government securities at 3 per cent. Canada had advanced 1 per cent during the week. There were no failures in connection with the American trade, and few anywhere.

The continental advices were very encouraging. The produce markets in all directions were active, at higher rates. Cotton closed less buoyant, in consequence of Manchester not responding fully to the improvement at Liverpool.

The launch of the Leviathan had been resumed, and the ship was advancing at the rate of ten feet per day. There remained only sixty feet to overcome.

Financial affairs in England, and on the continent were improving. There had been several failures in Glasgow, including Messrs. W. & J. Wallace, with liabilities amounting to £250,000.

The U. S. frigate Powhatan was at the Island of Madeira, December 30th. The Bank of Belgium has reduced the rate of discount to 4 1/2 per cent.

A Madrid paper says that Spain will give no satisfaction to America for the El Dorado affair.

The marriage of the Prince of Prussia has been prolonged three months, owing to the King's continued illness.

The Bank of Prussia has reduced its rate of discount to 5 1/2 per cent.

The news from China is meagre. The attack on Canton had not taken place, but it was expected soon.

It is said that France and Spain will make a demonstration against Cochinchina.

Dates from Melbourne to the 17th of November, and £200,000 of gold, had reached England. An additional sum of £700,000 is known to be on the way. Business continued depressed.

The MARKETS.—Liverpool, Jan. 9.—Cotton.—Sales of the week 50,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators, and 5,000 bales for export. The market opened with an advance of 1/2, but this was partially lost, the market closing quiet, with a declining tendency. Sales of Friday estimated at 5,000 bales.—Orleans fair 6 1/2, middling 6 1/2; Mobile fair 6 1/2, middling 6 1/2; Lard fair 6 1/2, middling 6 1/2.

Breadstuffs.—Richardson & Spence's quality Flour opened at an advance of 6 1/2, but closed at a decline of 6 1/2, and very dull.—Wheat opened at an advance of 2 1/2, which was subsequently lost. Corn is dull, at a decline of 6 1/2.

Money Market, London, Jan. 8.—The money market has been quiet. Money is abundant. Consols for account 95 1/2 @ 95 1/2, and 94 1/2 @ 95 for money. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1,190,000.

The bank having reduced its rates to 6 per cent, the effect was encouraging.

London Markets.—Bullion.—Brokers' quotes.—Wheat is firm on advance of 1 1/2. Sugar is advanced 1 1/2, but closed heavy.—Coffee is firm, and all qualities have slightly advanced. Teas are slightly dearer.—Rice is firm at 6 1/2 a 1—advance. Rosin in firm. Turpentine steady.

THE LATEST.—Saturday.—Cotton has a declining tendency. Sales to date estimated at 4,500 bales—quotations barely maintained. Stock in port 330,000 bales, including 190,000 bales of American cotton. Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Provisions close quiet.

London, Jan. 9.—Consols 94 1/2 for account, and 94 1/2 for money.

A Short Session.

We see it intimated that the present session of Congress will not be a long one. It is true, this is what is called the long session, and, under ordinary circumstances, when there was no business of importance to transact would last till about the middle of July. Now, when Kansas and Utah, Nicaragua and other momentous subjects, in addition to the usual staple topics of legislation, demand consideration, the session will be hurried to a close, because the members receive a fixed annual salary, no matter what the length of the session, whereas formerly it was eight dollars per diem, and the longer the session, the more of the eight dollars. Such is substantially the reason which we see assigned to sustain the probability of a short session.

Indeed, Mr. Buchanan hints as much in his messages. Nevertheless, we hope the law-making will not be retarded. It is true that the rate of pay is enormous, and that not one in ten of the members could earn a third of the amount in any regular vocation at home.—With the bribes which a few of them are openly accused of receiving, there must be some men in that body who will grow rich by the public plunder. But better give them even five or ten thousand dollars per annum than a per diem. All the country asks is that Congress be let alone. The Union goes on its regular course, and quietly until Congress meets, and then the case of *Edus* is opened, and the grade of angry dispute sweep over the land, blowing up party and sectional hatred into a furious blaze, and threatening the destruction of our Union and free institutions. It is true that Congress has no power to ruin the Republic, and that they are but the servants of the people, who, if their agents really put the mansion in danger by a serious attempt at incendiarism, will take them by the back of the collar and put them out of the door. But, their protracted power keeps the public mind in unhealthy excitement, and fills the minds of nervous people with constant apprehensions, whilst the perpetual talking of "Buncum" offends the good taste and lowers the reputation of the country. A few able and virtuous men in the House and Senate really do all the business and the work, whilst the great mass would better be anywhere else. Therefore, by all means, let the necessary salary be continued, and, if necessary, increased, on condition Congress will sit more than a month in the year.—*Rich. Disp.*

Hale vs. Chief Justice Taney!

We respect the opinions of such dissentient Judges as associates McLean and Curtis, in the Dred Scott case, although we cannot embrace them. But John P. Hale's criticisms and strictures upon the Decision of the Court, based by him upon an assumed competence to "control and refute" it, are utterly rich. "Strike upon Liberty" will, shortly after this, cease to a text book for law-learners, but in lieu of it they will have that treasury of orthodox legal lore, "Hale upon the Dred Scott Decision!"

We have dipped considerably into this production and, levity apart, we feel bound to say that it borders so closely upon a failure that we doubt whether it will go through two editions, although we feel quite sure that the Black Republican presses will make prodigious efforts to keep it from sinking into the lowest depths of oblivion which it seems to have been carefully prepared for.—*Pittsburg Int.*

Death of Mr. Adamson.

Walter H. Adamson, esq., Register of Wills, of Montgomery county, died at Rockville, Md., on Saturday week.

Though Mr. Adamson was prostrated by illness, he was not a light case until the night before his death, when he suddenly became worse, and expired on Saturday afternoon about four o'clock. It is not known how he contracted the disease.

Mr. Adamson was a young man, who had so far gained the confidence of the party to which he belonged, as to be nominated for, and elected to one of the most important and responsible offices of the county, the duties of which he had fulfilled, for some time, in the most correct and satisfactory manner.

He was an intelligent gentleman and an amiable companion, and possessed many estimable traits of character. He leaves behind him a large and interesting family to whom he was devoted. His sudden and distressing death has cast a gloom over our community.—*Rockville Journal.*

Cupid Conquered by Somnus.

The Courier de Lyon says that at the marriage of a young couple, the long exhortation of the priest, the bride went fast asleep. The groom discovered it just as he was about to put on the ring. He was much annoyed, but concealed it out of respect to the holy place. But as soon as the services were over he got into a carriage with his friends and drove off, announcing to the bride's father that he was leaving Lyon, and the sleepy bride might do as she pleased. Nothing could change his resolution. He would not live with a woman who could fall asleep on such an interesting occasion! Paying the forfeit (2,000 francs) stipulated in the marriage contract, he went to Belgium, where he has a situation as foreman of a tobacco factory, and hopes in the future to be able to forget all about love and sleepy marriages.

Remains of Mrs. Madison.

The remains of Mrs. Madison, published at Orange Court House, Va., says:

We learn that the remains of Mrs. Madison were brought from Richmond by her nephew, Mr. Curtis, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., and deposited in the cemetery at Mount Pelier, near the monument recently placed by the citizens of this country over the grave of her husband. This, we understand, was in compliance with a wish expressed by Mrs. Madison herself. Circumstances unavoidable have hitherto delayed it. It would, however, have been consummated when the Madison monument was erected in September last, if her relatives in Washington had known at the time that this was about being done.

Ending of a Divorce Case.

A writer in the States says:—"My readers will remember a terrible domestic murder in Boston last year, in which a young fellow, named Sumner, was so beaten that he died, giving rise to all sorts of suits for manslaughter, divorce, and other naughty matters. Well, again, we learn here just from Kansas, that this same Mr. Frank Dalton and his wife have made friends, determined to live in peace, and are now quietly settled at Lawrence, where he is doing business."

The University of Virginia.

The present session of the University inaugurated two new features in the curriculum of collegiate exercises, to whose success the friends of the institution have looked with no small interest. The principal one of these two additions was the commencement of a course of lectures upon History and Literature, by Professor George F. Holmes.

This was a branch of studies that had long been needed in the University, and one whose necessity in a course of liberal education was so fully appreciated by the Board of Visitors that they determined upon its establishment, even at a time that they felt sorely pressed by pecuniary liabilities. The only difficulty that arose in the minds of the friends of the University was the selection of a proper man for the undertaking. Numerous were the applicants for the Professorship, among the distinguished list of literary men in the United States. The Board determined upon appointing Professor Holmes, whose testimonials as a scholar and as a professor were of the highest order. The appointment was felt by those who knew Mr. Holmes' abilities, to be a guarantee of the success of the proposed school. And that guarantee has been more than fully realized. The experience of over four months' lecturing, the unanimous voice of his large class, and the frequent attendance of many who are not members of the school, fully attest the ability of the lecturer, and the interest he has excited on behalf of the historical and literary subjects of his lectures. Successful as has been Professor Holmes in the first session of a new school, and that too when his course has not as yet been made a part of the degree of A. M., we yet anticipate a more brilliant success for the succeeding sessions, when, as we hope, his school will be established as a regular part of the degree course.

The other addition to which we refer, was the introduction of the Licentiate's system of instruction. Professor Charles Carter, of the College of the Holy Cross, in the privilege. His success so far exceeded the anticipations of all who have speculated upon the subject that it quickly drew to the University a number of other able teachers in the several departments of knowledge, whose labors are materially advancing the cause of education at the University. That corps of Licentiates constitutes a body of teachers fully equal, if not superior, to the Faculty of any College in the South or North, from whose number our future professors will, we hope, be taken, to fill such vacancies as may occur.—*Charlottesville Advocate.*

The Pacific Railroad Bill.

The democratic journals of this State, with one accord, condemn the project as unconstitutional, and, therefore, oppose it with all the zeal at their command. The Richmond Examiner says:

"If there was already a railroad in successful operation from the Missouri river to San Francisco, as a stranger would infer from the reading of the bill of Senator Gwin, the proposition would undoubtedly be entitled to a favorable consideration; but as it is nothing more nor less than a proposition for building, by the general government, a railroad from the Missouri to the Pacific, the question presents itself to Congress and the country in a very different light. With the lights now before us, as a well known politician once said in reference to a proposed question, we are decidedly and uncompromisingly opposed to Senator Gwin's bill and to all Congressional schemes with a like object in view; and we sincerely hope that they will be promptly voted down by the representatives of the people."

On the contrary, the Philadelphia Press, warmly applauds the measure. In its issue of Thursday, we were told:

"The time has arrived when this great country wanting it, must have through intercommunication by railroad as well as by telegraph, from the East to the West, as well as from the North to the South. We are now half a nation with our full resources undeveloped, without direct and rapid conveyance from State to State, from shore to shore.—California, above all, which appears to possess the greatest facilities for agriculture and manufactures, as well as for gold and commerce, must be brought closer to her sister States. With considerable appropriateness, the reporting of the bill matured in the railroad committee of the Senate was confided to Mr. Gwin, the distinguished Senator from California."

Notwithstanding it is pretty well settled, that a considerable majority of both Houses are in favor of Senator Gwin's proposition, there is still a ray of hope for its opponents. Great diversity of opinion exists as to the cheapest and most practical route for the construction of the road. This will naturally give rise to dispute and strife among the friends of the scheme.—*South Side Dem.*

Orators in Legislative Bodies.

Really great men seldom speak, and when they do speak, they always have something to say. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and a host of others of the greatest intellects and most efficient representatives which any country ever had, seldom spoke longer than fifteen or twenty minutes; and the reason of it was, that these gentlemen took it for granted that, while they had a good deal of sense, other people had some too—a reflection which never enters the brain of a modern windy orator. He thinks he knows everything, and that other people are enlightened just in proportion as he is unenlightened himself.

One of the evils of this false mode of estimating real ability, is that a windy orator always stands the best chance of an election to public office. Unless a man can speak for at least three hours without showing signs of fatigue, or illuminating a single idea, he is not considered a proper person to go to Congress or the Legislature. Real ability and worth, industry and practical sense—have always to yield to the man who can pass it longest without the most anecdotes. Hence our halls of legislation—especially Congress—are filled with windy orators, and the education of working men and sound practical statesmanship—and three-fourths of the time which they expend in the public service is wasted in speculating to the serious retardation of public business, and at a cost of thousands of thousands of dollars to the people.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

The Kansas Election.

We have long since failed to place any great reliance on news coming from Kansas. A few days ago, however, the telegraph reported, on what was said to be the authority of G. V. Denver, that the free-State party had given some 10,000 majority against the Le-compton constitution, and carried the Legislature and State officers. This news was copied from the St. Louis Democrat. The Washington